

CLAIMS

1) A method for transmitting data in a telecommunication system including at least a first and a second transceiver linked together by means of at least one communication channel, at least one of which transceivers being mobile, which method includes the following steps:

5 . a spreading step for spreading said data over a plurality of components, and
 . an equalization step in the course of which each of the components resulting from the spreading step is multiplied by a predetermined equalization value representative of communication conditions within the communication channel, method characterized in that at least one predetermined equalization value is
10 also representative of a Doppler effect resulting from a movement of the mobile transceiver and adversely affecting the communication conditions within the communication channel.

2) A method as claimed in claim 1, in which, each predetermined equalization value including a parameter representative of a noise level in said communication
15 channel, said predetermined equalization value further includes an additionnal noise parameter representative of said Doppler effect.

3) A method as claimed in claim 2, in which, the communication conditions within the communication channel being modelized by means of a study of the effects of said conditions on at least one incoming signal previously received by the mobile
20 transceiver through said communication channel, the additionnal noise parameter representative of said Doppler effect features a variance intended to increase with an amount of time elapsed since said incoming signal has been received by the mobile transceiver.

4) A method as claimed in claim 2, in which, the communication conditions
25 within the communication channel being modelized by means of a study of the effects of said conditions on at least one incoming signal previously received by the mobile transceiver through said communication channel, the additionnal noise parameter

representative of said Doppler effect features a constant variance whose value has been averaged over a time interval between two successive incoming signals.

5 5) A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, in which the equalization step is intended to be carried out by the mobile transceiver on components of a signal intended to be transmitted by said mobile transceiver.

6) A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, in which the equalization step is intended to be carried out by the mobile transceiver on components of a signal received by said mobile transceiver.

10 7) A telecommunication system including at least a first and a second transceiver linked together by means of at least one communication channel, at least one of which transceivers being mobile, which system includes:

. spreading means for spreading data to be transmitted through said communication channel over a plurality of components, and

15 . equalization means intended to multiply each of the components outputted by the spreading means by a predetermined equalization value representative of communication conditions within the communication channel,

telecommunication system characterized in that at least one predetermined equalization value is also representative of a Doppler effect resulting from a movement of the mobile transceiver and adversely affecting the communication conditions within the communication channel.

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8) A telecommunication system as claimed in claim 7, in which, each predetermined equalization value including a parameter representative of a noise level in said communication channel, said predetermined equalization value further includes an additionnal noise parameter representative of said Doppler effect.

25 9) A telecommunication system as claimed in claim 8, in which, the communication conditions within the communication channel being modeled by means of a study of the effects of said conditions on at least one incoming signal previously received by the mobile transceiver through said communication channel, the additionnal noise parameter representative of said Doppler effect features a

variance intended to increase with an amount of time elapsed since said incoming signal has been received by the mobile transceiver.

10) A telecommunication system as claimed in claim 8, in which, the communication conditions within the communication channel being modeled by means of a study of the effects of said conditions on at least one incoming signal previously received by the mobile transceiver through said communication channel, the additional noise parameter representative of said Doppler effect features a constant variance whose value has been averaged over a time interval between two successive incoming signals.

11) A mobile transceiver to be included in a telecommunication system as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 10, in which mobile transceiver the equalization means are arranged upstream of a transmitting stage, and intended to process components of a signal to be transmitted by said transmitting stage.

12) A mobile transceiver to be included in a telecommunication system as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 10, in which mobile transceiver the equalization means are arranged downstream of a receiving stage, and intended to process components of a signal received by said receiving stage.

13) A radio signal transmitted through a communication channel by means of a telecommunication system as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 10 or by use of a method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6.